BEVERLEY TUCKER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,

State executive committees, county and city clubs and associations, organized to promote the election of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, will address their communications to Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, Chairman of the National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington city, D. C.

Democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy the above notice. By order of the Committee.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We call attention to the annexed terms of the Sentinel for the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN: The TRI-WEEKLY SENTINEL will be sent un

one'week after the Presidential election: To clubs of six subscribers, for - 85 00 fourteen subscribers, for 10 00 To a single subscriber, for - - - 1 00

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL, FOR SAME TIME-To clubs of Ave subscribers - - - 2 00 The Tri-Weekly, one year - - -The weekly,

The notes current in the section of country where a subscriber resides will be received, and for the fractions of a dollar postage stamps may be sent at our risk.

No name will be entered on our books unless accompanied by the cash.

All letters should be addressed to "John SHAW, Sentinel Office, Washington City," who is duly authorized to receive all moneys and forward receipts.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

REMARKABLE-

Or, we should rather have said not Remarka ble, that nearly all the infidels of the land are in the ranks of the Black Republicans. All the soi-disant reverends who renounce and denounce the God of the Bible are among the most noisy, unscrupulous and habitual falsifiers of that party. They are men who suck substance from dupes all around, but who afford no wholesome nourishment for body or soul to any one.

These reverends have abandoned the teaching of their flocks, the holy precepts and examples of the Saviour; they have ceased to inculcate s charity and brotherly kindness, the loving of our neighbor as ourself; they have ceased to was perfect and absolute and who had given a the beam from their own eye before railing at such claimant. the Mount is no longer heard in their churches? But in their stead a fierce and unrelenting hate towards unoffending brethren is daily preached by those "dogs in foreheads but deer in heart." the Beechers, Sillimans, Parkers, Phillips's. and et id omne genus. For Bibles, Sharpe's rifles are substituted, and for psalms and hymns, doggerel instigating sedition and discord have been substituted.

What crimes or sins has the South com mitted, and of which the North is innocent, that a warfare should be carried on by the North against the South with such unsparing, relentless malignity, villifying and slandering the South, its people and all their institutions

We place a truthful picture before our readers, and leave them to judge how far the South is justly subject to censure and such virulent hostility from the North; of the propriety of the North passing sentence of unmitigated condemnation, and of wreaking its utmost vengeance regardless even of the ægis of the Con-

THE CASE STATED.

During our subjection to Great Britain a colonies, the South then, as now, were without shipping. Then, as subsequently, up to the period of the abolition of the slave trade with Africa, the importation of slaves from Africa was made by the English and the North. Upon these, and these alone, does the whole stigma of African slavery in this country rest. The South is wholly exempt from reducing freemen to slavery.

The North is steeped to the eyes, crimson

dyed with this enormous guilt. The North has received profits from this guilty trade, which, being invested as received. now exceeds the enormous sum of two thou-

sand millions of dollars. With this enormous fruit of its guilt in its pocket, the North sits in judgment on the South, making itself accuser, witness, judge,

and executioner. The offence charged upon the South is this that the North having violently and wickedly reduced many hundred thousand freemen to slavery-having packed them, like herring, in holds of ships, where nearly one-fourth died from suffering, and having brought them to this country, offered them for sale to the South them. They furnished bills of sale guaran teeing all this, and each northern man, with his own sign mannual, gave receipt for the consideration. The South, finding the negroes in acknowledged, perpetual slavery to these northern men, who gave guarantee that the right to hold the negroes and their posterity in perpetual bondage was indisputable, purchased and paid the price for the guarantee.

With this admitted state of the case, the North not only refuses to restore these slaves thus purchased when they escape to them, but seek by every thieving, sneaking and dishonor able means to steal and to entice away the people who they themselves first enslaved and laware is merely in theory a slave State) that the interpreter for the benefit of the hearing porforgot to pay.—Rochester Daily Advertiser. then sold into slavery, but also do this in de. Northern States had a practical majority, and tion of the assembly.

fiance of a solemn compact made by every bence, having this institution before, and at the

the northern men.

The South is condemned by the North, (the and enjoyed it! Black Republican North,) to lose their slaves when they escape to the North, to have every slave kidnapped, seduced, or stolen by the North without reserve, hesitation or limit. To have the slaves in the District of Columbia forcibly manumitted; in addition to the full price paid the North for these slaves, the North now requires, in addition, the abandonment by the South, with their slaves, of all right or pretension to any portion of their own domain, a domain in which they are with the North joint and equal tenants. This was cerainly no part of the original contract when bills of sale were given for the slaves, nor is there any trace of any such subsequent provision. The North would also prohibit the inter-State slave trade or commerce, and prohibit the passage of slaves from one State to

The North itself held in slavery as many egroes as it found profitable. How did the Northern States get rid of slavery? By emancipation? No. They did not pass laws emancipating all who were their slaves, but they did pass laws to the effect that, if the owners of slaves did not by a certain time sell their slaves out of the State, that then they should be free. Under this law, of course, all were sold except those whose owners were willing to set then free, and needed no law to do so. Thus it til the eleventh day of November next-being clearly appears no Northern State ever emanci-

Having thus imported slaves and sold them to the South as long as the law'allowed; having worked as many of them at the North as were profitable, and as long as they were profitable, they then emancipate them into slavery at the South for a full consideration.

The laws were laws for emancipating th Northern States from negroes, and nothing else; they were laws to relieve themselves from burdens, not for the freedom or welfare of the ne zro; from no motive of philanthropy or mercy, but a cold calculation of their own interests and convenience; it was an emancipation for which full value for the slaves was received. and by which the negroes were consigned into a designed perpetual slavery for a full consideration received.

Without referring to the immense profit which these same men have received for transporting the products of slave-labor, from the manufacturing these products, from the supplies furnished to the slaves and their masters, we will simply say-

That with this record before it the North sits n judgment on the South and announces the verdiet:

It discards the old adage that "the receive s as bad as the thief," and its verdict stands-

"That the receiver is alone the guilty one." The thief is not only guiltless in their estimation, but he is the very proper person to accuse, prosecute, testify against, judge, condemn and execute the receiver; the very thief who assured the receiver that his title to the slave warn themselves and their people to cast out guarantee of title to the receiver against every

> onsideration and guarantee money in his pocket, setting in judgment on the Southern receiver, who holds the judge's own bill of sale, eccipts and guarantee of title in his hands. Yet the honest thief judge, chinking his guiltmoney, in his pocket, condemns his Southern

This is a plain unvarnished truthful statenent in which scarce half the enormity of Northern guilt is shown, and but a portion of the monstrous injustice to the South appears. of Right and Reason, of Justice and the Con-We will exhibit this in a separate article.

THE MISSOURI LINE OF OFFICE.

In a late article upon the disasters that would ensue from the election of J. C. Fremont you down, men of the South, in humiliation one of appointments to office in the Southern file of the Era that we might the better do eral offices with men from your midst, where justice to it and the subject, by a transfer of are the cravens to be found to hold them under its article to our columns. In the discussion of such an administration? Where are the colthese subjects, we are aware that complaint lectors and surveyors of your ports, the postmay be justly lodged against us, for repetition of masters of your cities, and the judges and the excused by the necessity of making the appro- pure ermine of justice must draggle in the priate application of the points, which we are mire of corruption and putrescence, and be often induced to make. The true basis of the subservient to the destructive fiat of a central Federal Union, and the considerations which power without scruple or principle. induced it, are familiar to all, and, yet, judging from the present condition of parties, it sinful nature of out adversaries.

When the Union of these States was consumeven been mooted, the conclusion is inevitable circumstances, the patriot spirit of all true as slaves for life, they and their posterity, until that the Union would never have been accom- lovers of the Constitution will be aroused, and the will of their owners should emancipate plished. The recognition of the institution of that when the ides of November come they will slavery, then, was not only unanimous by the be mingling their gratulations over a victory States, but in TWELVE OUT OF THE THIRTEEN, in which peace, order and equality are preit absolutely existed, and that, too, without served in every State of our glorious Union. even a remonstrance from the one that formed The issue is before you-Sectionalism and its

> there were seven Northern, and six Southern | which you will have. States; the North thus having a majority at the very first date of the confederacy. Of the seven Northern States, six were slave States, and one free State. Considering that this free the 3d of September next, when an oration is to State made no objection to the institution of slavery in her sister States, we may justly assume (particularly when we remember that De-

> northern State, pledging its sacred honor to time, and subsequent to their membership in the Union, that they are responsible for its ex-Not only this, but they protest against one | istence in the Union. The South, if she had of these slaves going into any portion of the so willed, had not the power to keep slavery common and immense federal domain, belong- out of the Union, because a majority of the ing equally to the holders of the slaves as to whole number, and that majority made up of Northern (and now free) States, recognized

Thus it will not be controverted, that the right of property in slaves was a right anterior to, co-eval with, and subsequent to the adoption of the Federal Constitution-that it was not only an inherent and undisputed right, but was one of those rights that entered into the compact as clearly as any other right at allthat it was a right goarded, guaranteed and protected by the Constitution, and which cannot be abated, but by the nullification of that instrument itself.

With this plain, but veritable statement of

the rights of the States in slave property at the period of the compact between the States, and the definition of those rights, under the Constitution, which pertain to them in the Territories or common domain of all the States, we come to consider the humiliating condition of things in this connection at the present time. It will be seen from what we have to say further, that it is no longer an idle threat, if the Abolitionists succeed in electing their ticket,

that the equality of the Southern States is to

be utterly destroyed, and all her rights, privi-

leges, and immunities under the Constitution

are to be shamelessly ignored and repudiated. What is the state of the case? A Convenion of the Anti-Slavery party of the country is called, and assembles in a Northern city. It is termed a national Convention. That this is a misnomer may be inferred by the fact, that there were but about half a dozen men found who were base enough to claim that they represented, in its deliberations-a Southern constituency. Fifteen of the States thus were unrepresented. A ticket was nominated by this

NATIONAL Convention, presenting for the suffrages of the American people two individuals, both residing in free States and holding opinions not only foreign to, but in positive antagonism with, the constitutional rights and interests of one half of the States of the Union. Two individuals, who cannot obtain a single score of voters throughout the whole extent of this section of the Confederacy! The principles enunciated by this national Convention are at war with the Constitution and in audacious defiance of all moral and political rights. No sooner is this initiative treason and treachery accomplished, than, emboldened by their own achievement, they fling out their piratical banners with fifteen of the States stricken from the constellated gallaxy of the American Union! Elected by a section of the Union, without the aid of the other section on the one hand, or the power successfully to resist this evil on the other, they come flushed with their treasonable victory to take the reins of Government. Discarding, in advance, the Constitution as the chart by which their administration should be guided-spurning as inferiors fifteen of the sovereign members of the Uniontrampling under the despotic heel of hellish power all of their rights and privileges,-shear-

ng them of their proud dignity as equals-

levelling them to the condition of hewers of

to sting them with the further humiliation of having the Federal offices within their own limits filled by the fiendish emissaries from their own foul and corrupt dominions, that the seed of domestic insurrection may be sown, or the torch of the midnight incendiary successfully applied to their once happy and peaceful homes. This is the character of the men, and these the principles of the party, who have come forth, like the great Philistine of Goth, to defy the living armies of God and Liberty, stitution! Is it an exaggerated picture? A Missouri line of office is to be run! This is their scheme; for, not content with bowing to the Presidency, we merely referred to the and disgrace, their cormorant maws as insatiable as that of their great chief, demand even States. We are induced to present this view the offices within your household. But, supagain, because it is in our memory that the pose there were bounds to their lust of power National Era some year or more since, rather and pelf, how could the Government be caradvocated the confinement of federal appoint- ried on under the rule of this black crew, who ments to the North, even when the duties of set at naught every principle of common honthose offices were to be performed within the esty and truth? Suppose, with a mockery of Southern States. We regret we have not a favor to you, they were willing to fill the Fedviews previously presented; but this should be marshals of your Federal districts? Even the

From the election of Fremont, two proposi tions must ensue-disunion, or a tame subwould seem not wholly a work of supereroga- mission to the most disgraceful bondage. We tion to repeat them again, and again. We will not depict the train of tragedies and the shall not, therefore, fail in this reiteration, be- frightful destruction that would follow the first. cause of the wilful deafness or hardened and But what Southern heart does not beat quickly with offended and indignant pride at the contemplation of the only alternative of DISUNIONmated, the institution of slavery existed in all of the most revolting form of political slavery. them but one. The causes of its non-existence in FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES stripped of their that one were not based upon any repugnance power, dignity and equality! FIFTEEN SOUTHto slavery itself, or any sickly philanthropy ERN STATES made the vassals of a horde of upon the subject whatever. Had this been the corrupt vandals, to whose natures virtue is a case, the record would have shown it, and had stranger, and in whose conceptions honesty the question of the right of property in slaves has no place. We will not doubt, under such corollary, Disunion-or the Constitution and But furthermore: Out of the thirteen States | the Union under the Constitution! Choose ye

> Something New .- There is a gathering of deaf mutes at Concord, New Hampshire, on

HOLD THEM RESPONSIBLE.

The Black Republican majority in Congress having charge of the entire business before it, has allowed eight months of the session to pass in shameful an in designed disregard of the public interests and the public business.

It has wasted the money of the public treasury with prodigality, and no bill of public interest has yet been passed. The Topeka Con- Every one may thus come in as a free State no stitution, being a Peter Funk operation to create excitement and to consume time. We have already, early in the session, sounded the alarm, that a settled purpose existed in the Black Republican ranks to make this a session of plunder; that to accomplish their purpose, this party would deny the Senate the right to pass the first appropriation bills, because they would be brought forward early in the session, be fully discussed and intelligently acted upon; that this was precisely what this party did not favor. Which of these two issues show most want, it designed neither itself to allow full opportunity for discussion, nor to permit the Senate to afford it, but by delaying all action on money matters, to jam business into the last few days, and then to rush through their plundering schemes.

We again sound the alarm and earnestly solicit the watchful attention of the public and of good men in Congress of every party, to vote down and throw out every item, which bears not conclusive evidence of its propriety.

We are pained to learn that the Black Republicans boast that there are Democrats enough who have "axes of their own to grind' which will enable these Republicans to log-roll

their plundering schemes through Congress. These Democrats who have bills which are deserving, and ought to pass, should not permit themselves to be ensuared by the Republicans. Let them frankly and boldly bring forward their measures, relying upon their intrinsic merit. Their constituents will perceive. and readily understand why they are defeated. if they be defeated, and they will altogether approve the course of their representatives for prefering defeat to log-rolling with exceptionable measures. Vengeance is specially de nounced against this District, and threats held out that no appropriations for it shall be made. They may be able to accomplish their threats: but if appropriations for the District are to be had only in company with plundering bills as toll, better that the appropriations be lost.

These men are cunning, they walk with their feet reversed, the heel being where the toes should be, faintly and cunningly opposing a bill they wish passed, and vehemently advocating, upon objectionable grounds, bills they wish

Again, we say, let members be on the alert, onspiracies against the treasury are affoat. Let Democrats be careful, be watchful.

FOREIGN ORGAN OF FREMONT-FOR-EIGN REASONS FOR HIS ELECTION.

We take the following from the Pays, a French journal, and commend to the attention of our readers the reasons urged for the success of the Black Republican ticket. Our foreign contemporary seems to hope that the MORAL sense!" of the people may be aroused in the United States by the election of the Glorious Explorer! But it is a fact of much significance that the Black Republican ticket is recommended to the sympathies of the Paus by a "loyal recognition" of precisely those wood and drawers of water-constituting them | principles, which, to recognise here, is not only a serfdom to do the behests of their high will disloyal, but treasonable, under our Constituand pleasure; and, as if these were not enough, | tion. We had not expected so soon, from forinstitutions, so thorough an understanding of the principles and dark purposes of this treach-

erous party in our country: "Colonel Fremont, on the contrary, whom the Convention of the Black Republican party has just chosen for its candidate, is recom mended to our sympathies by a loyal recognition of all the principles of public right and of internal morality which Europe has proclaimed. Declared adversary of slavery, and finding his country large enough to satisfy all the desires of Americans, Colonel Fremont would bring to the United States peace with Europe, and might, perhaps, raise them from the degrada-tion which they suffer by their position as slave-producers. It is evidently between these two candidates, that the election will fall, because they alone personify two vital forces and two opposite solutions. Even the Know-nothings have understood this. Composed, in part, of Abolitionists of the North, they could not vote for Mr. Fillmore, who has declared him-self in favor of the Clay Compromise. Thus, a new Convention of their adherents has just cast its vote for Colonel Fremont; and if moral sense should at last be aroused in the United States, it would not be impossible that the glorious explorer of the West, whose name is very popular throughout America, may become in four months the regenerator of his country-the repairer of the faults committed luring six years past by a selfish Democracy."

THE WHIGS.

We quote the following extract from that popular and influential paper, the Spectator, of Erie, Pa.

It will be seen that the Spectator has always been, and now is, an old line Whig. That in the present campaign, "there being no Whig candidate" in the field, it finds itself impelled by every feeling of patriotism to support Mr. BUCHANAN, as a man alike worthy of the honor, and the only one who can defeat the nominee of the black conspirators. The Spectator views Mr. Fillmore in the light in which he views himself, as having abandoned the Whig party, and having formally joined the Ameri-

"The proprietor of the German Erie Spec-tator would respectfully announce to his pa-trons that for the past eighteen years he has published a paper invariably devoted to the promotion of Whig principles. That as to the correctness of those principles his opinions re-main unchanged, but in the present presiden-tial canvass (there being no Whig in the field) his services shall be devoted to the success of the most experienced statesman of this nation, Pennsylvania's favorite son, James Buchanan Believing that sectionalism forms no part of his political creed, and that all the diversified interests of this country would be faithfully protected under his administration, we cordially invite the co-operation of our patrons ander his banner for the sake of the Union."

A Fremonter Suddenly Called Off.

On Saturday, one of that numerous gang of Fremont politicians, who are hired to go from place to place, blowing for the fusion nominees, stopped awhile in this city. He opened in a public house with an offer to bet on Fremont, but on finding customers ready to plank the dimes, he grew fidgety-backed and and finally, as "a get off," proposed to stand was accordingly made, when the Fremonter, having swallowed

THE CASE STATED.

The Democratic Creed .- That at the time of forming a constitution, the people shall, for themselves, form just such a constitution as is agreeable to themselves, having no other restriction than that placed by the Federal Constitution, to wit: That the constitution shall embrace a republican form of government.

matter whether above or below 36° 30'. The Black Republican Creed .- That no State whatever, hereafter shall come in with slavery, even though the people be unanimous in favor of it, and the State shall lie far below 36° 30', and the constitution be according to the Federal Constitution. Any constitution not prohibiting slavery shall be sent back to the people, no matter in what latitude and how unanimous soever the people may be in its moderation, most justice?

GREAT MEETING IN PORTLAND, ME On Thursday, the 7th instant, at Portland, Maine, a grand mass meeting of the Democracy is to be held, at which, among other distinguished speakers, the following are ex-

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, John Van Buren, Esq., Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, of Maine, and The Hon. John'S. Wells. Every mountain top, and every valley of th

State will contribute their streams of Demo cracy to make a flood tide at Portland. We have reliable assurances that Maine will give at least five thousand majority for BUCH-

Had we the leisure, we should not fail to b resent to witness this great demonstration, and to exchange in person with our Northern friends congratulations upon our bright pros-

Puritan Origin of the Fugitive Slave

The Boston Courier gives the following bits of history, from which it appears that the practice of restoring fugitives from service had its origin among the old Puritans:

It may interest the readers of these papers as a piece of curious antiquarian history, to know the origin of the practice of restoring fugitives from service. In the articles of conederation between the United Colonies of New England, viz: Massachusetts, New Plymouth Connecticut, New Haven, &c., made in 1643 and made, as the preamble declares, by those who "all come into these parts of America with one and the same end in aim, namely: to advance the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the liberties of the gospel in purity and peace"-there is the following vision: "It is also agreed that if any ser vant runs away from his master into any con federate jurisdiction, in such case, upon certificate from one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be delivered master, or any other that pursues and brings such certificate or proof.'

It thus appears, says the Courier, that the rendition of fugitives from services in this country commenced more than two hundred years ago, and, what is remarkable, the mode of proof required by the agreement of the Colonies, is precisely analagous to one of the moder prescribed by the act of 1850; the only diffe rence between them being the more elevated character of the tribunal "in the jurisdiction out of which the servant fled," before which the proof is now made, and the greater caution in the proceedings. It is presumed that the subjects of this compact between the Colonies, were rather white servants and apprentices in number. It was very common in those early times, more than at present, for master mechanics to take indentured apprentices, who, if they absconded, were (and now are) liable to

whence they fled. The same rule prevails now in regard to white fugitives which was adopted by the early Puritans, and is applied by the fugitive slave law to fugitive slaves. Yet the Abolitionists would see the Union dissolved rather than apply the same rule to runaway blacks to which runaway white men are subjected!

Michigan.

We quote from the Detroit Free Press: "If bluff and brag and swagger were the chief elements and evidences of popular strength in this contest, we should say that the electoral vote of Michigan (6 in number) would be given to Fremont. But, thanks to the framers of our system of government, all political contests must be determined by votes, and not by bluff and brag and swagger. This being the fact, the electoral vote of Michigan will, if the democratic party do its whole duty, be cast for Mr.

"The democracy will do its duty, and the electoral vote of Michigan will be given to Mr Buchanan. Wayne county can, and she will GIVE SEVEN HUNDRED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY. The city of Detroit can, and it will, GIVE TWELVE HUNDRED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY. W. are not over confident, and we do not exaggerate. Never was the democratic party in this city and county so well united and so strong as ing, and business affairs. it is at this present moment. Never was it so determined to disperse and annihilate the opposing bands. And this union and spirit of determination is not confined to the city of Detroit and county of Wayne. It prevails widely AND IS SPREADING, and it will not cease to spread until the election day shall have

ABOUT MICHIGAN.-There has been much brag and bluster among the fusionists over their prospects in Michigan. They have claimed the State by an imposing array of figures, which certainly look formidable upon paper. The amalgamationists certainly comthe campaign there upon a high key, and have kept up the strain with considerable zeal, but they have not fairly got into the fight yet. The Free Press states that the Democrats are just beginning to wake up to the work-that they will go forward with an assured tread, will put the coalition to flight, and give, beyond doubt or peradventure, the electoral vote of the State to Buchanan and Breckinridge. It says there is no room for doubt in this matter. The triumph of the Democracy is certain.
[Rochester Daily Advertiser.

A MARRYING MAN .- The Newburyport Herald relates that a man who has been able to live with a good degree of quiet in that city while two women claimed him as husband, was taken all aback on Wednesday evening by the appearance of a third lady in the same character, and "muzzled." The last claimant is from New Orleans, and she says the man has still another wife in Wales.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says the Chinese linden, or lime, in addition to its being the very best and most beauti-ful shade tree, is of great importance as a destroyer of the common house fly. In the season of flies he had found that almost innumerable quantities of dead-house flies were, in

Falsehood from the Pulpit.

The following from Senator Douglas not only exposes a shameful instance of partizan falsehood in the pulpit, but corrects misrepresentations which have been extensively circulated through the press :

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1856. Sin: I learn from the newspapers that of Sunday, the 1st day of June, in a sermo preached by you in the Plymouth Congrega-tional Church, of Chicago, you deemed it your duty to assail me personally and by name. Referring to the affray between Mr. Sumner

and Mr. Brooks, you say: "Douglas, of giant infamy, stood by with his hands in his pockets." Although I have no personal acquaintance with you, or knowledge of your character as a citizen or a minister of the Gospel, my respect for your profession, and for those Christian principles which it is your duty to proclaim and observe, induce me to take it for granted that we would be the control of granted that you would not knowingly utter an unmitigated falsehood in the pulpit on the Sabbath day, with the intent to injure the character of a fellow-citizen; and that, having ommitted such an act of injustice, you will eel it both a duty and a pleasure to repair the njury in the same place, and before the same audience, where the injury was done. With the view of enabling you to do me and your-self and the cause of truth the act of justice indicated, I now state to you—that it is not true that I stood by with my hands in my pockets at the time—that I was not in the Senate Chamber when the affray took place that I did not witness any part of the transac tion—that I was engaged in consultation on public affairs with several Senators and Repreentatives in another part of the Capitol at the time, and had been so engaged for more than an hour previous—that I had no knowledge, intimation, or belief, that any such transaction was to take place at that or any other timeoor had I any knowledge or reason to believe that either Mr. Sumner or Mr. Brooks was in or near the Capitol at the time; and when I returned to the Senate Chamber the affray had

These facts are not only susceptible of proof by the Senators and Representatives referred to, at are so well known to the Senate and to the whole community here, that no gentleman would hazard his character for truth and vera-city by intimating his belief in the truth of the charge which you, under some strange misapprehension, have made against me in the pul-pit of a Christian Church, on the Sabbath day.

You are also represented as having made mother charge against me, equally unfounded and untrue, which I quote from the newspapers, not having seen a copy of the printed sermon This and the Kansas crime reveal a new step in the policy of slavery; that physical force must and shall be used to carry out its measures. The instigator of all this crime (Douglas,) a short time since, ventured to divulge the secret policy, when he declared to its first victim, 'We will subdue you, sir,' and no one knows but this very thing was in his mind at In this passage you attribut to me language

which I never uttered, and a sentiment which I never conceived or harbored. It is true that the New York Tribune, and other unscrupulous partizan sheets, attributed to me, several months ago, the same sentiment; but it is also true, and the official debates of the Senate attest the fact, that I promptly denied it in open Senate, in the presence of Mr. Sumner, and all others to whom it was alleged to have been directed and not one of them intimated or pretend that the charge was true. Yet this same charge, which had been thus branded in open Senate as a base calumny, and admitted to be such by the silence of all the Senators to whom it was said to have been directed, is now repeated, after the lapse of several months, in the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, and nade the foundation of a series of inferences equally unfounded and unjust. I have never advised, or failed to rebuke, a resort to physical force as a substitute for truth and reason in the discussion and decision of public ques-

right of the people to govern themselves ac-cording to the Constitution—was a crime, or a wise and just measure, is a question which I have always held myself ready to discuss calmly be arrested and returned to their masters, as and dispassionately on all proper occasions; persons held to labor or service in the State other improper means, have been used to destroy the freedom of speech, either in Chicago or elsewhere, it has not been approved by me or my friends. I send this letter to you instead of the newspapers, for the purpose of giving you an opportunity of doing justice to me and to the cause of truth, which I trust you will regard a · Christain duty, in the same pulpit where the injury was committed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servant.

S. A. DOUGLAS. Rev. J. E. Roy, Chicago, Ill

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Order Reigns in Kansas-The Wars ar

over-The Border Ruffians Gone. Unless Lane with his banditti can kick up s muss, Kansas will now remain quiet. What new scheme the "screechers" will yet get up to make blood-and-thunder capital out of, remains to be seen. The New York Tribune's special correspondent, July 6th, writing from Lawrence, says:

"Never did the Free-State cause stand greater jeopardy. We have more peace now than we have had for many months, and the lull witnesses an activity in agriculture, build-

"This morning the work began on the new hotel. A considerable number of men went to work removing the ruins to clear the site for the new building. Three hearty cheers for the work were given before they began. Taking advantage of the peace for the last week or two, buildings have been going up very rapidly, and Lawrence again presents a flourishing as-

There's truth for you! There is peace in Kansas! Think of it! And this puts the Free-State cause in jeopardy-i. c., the election of Fremont. What will the sectionalists do? Look out for some new card? The only thing that can minister to the diseased Free-soil cause is a fresh batch of murders, burnings, broils-a new rebellion-something to stir with-anything horrible. Look out! The dreadful condition of the slavery agita-

tors suggested to the Jersey Telegraph the following mode of relief: "Wanted .- Some half dozen smooth-faced

Aminadab Sleeks to station themselves somewhere on the Missouri line, to manufacture 'border-ruffian outrages,' of the steepest kind, for 'down east' consumption. Full employment given until November 4th, 1856. "For further information apply to Ward Beecher, at the Church of the Holy Rifles, or

of Horace Greeley, at the Tribune Office.

"P. S.—Political preachers preferred who are accustomed to 'shrieking for freedom' and bleeding Kansas' in the sacred desk on the

SALTING HAY .- This practice, we have reason to think, is greatly overdone. Two quarts of fine salt to each ton of hay, scattered through it is sufficient. It is a wasteful thing to get hay in half made, and then attempt to save it cattle as for them to go without any.
[New England Farmer.

Correspondence of the Virginia Sentinel.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April, 1848, great excitement prevailed in this District, arising from the fact that a large number of slaves had been stolen from the neighborhood by certain white men in command of a pirati-cal schooner, which had brought wood to this

On Sunday, April 16, the steamboat Salem Captain Baker, and about thirty citizens started in pursuit, and discovered the schooner Pearl, lying in Cornfield harbor, at the mouth of the Potomac, on Monday morning. The slaves, seventy-seven in number, were asleep below, and Edward Sayres, the Captain, Chester Eng-lish, and Daniel Drayton, (white men) were also below. The Salem rang alongside, boarded the Pearl, fastened down the hatches, and se-cured the fugitives and kidnappers, before they could resist, and returned with ngton on Tuesday, the 18th of April. The ugitives consisted of thirty-eight men, twentysix women, and thirteen children. Seventy our were from the District, and three fron Virginia.

The excitement was so great upon the arrival of the parties at the steamboat wharf, that it was difficult to prevent the enraged citizens from seizing the culprits and lynching them on the spot. In the Union of April 18, 1848, you will

find a full statement of the above fact, with the names of the owners of most of the slaves. The following record shows the action of the Crimical Court in the case: Criminal Court of the District of Columbia

for the county of Washington.

March Term, 1849.

UNITED STATES, vs. Daniel Drayton.

May 8th. Convicted of transporting slaves n 73 cases, and sentenced by the Court in each case to pay a fine of \$140 and costs, one-half of the fine to the owner of the slave, ac-cording to the Act of Assembly of Maryland, of 1796, ch. 67.

Ordered to be committed to the Jail of Washington county, till fines and costs are

een over and quiet had been restored for Same number of cases vs. Edward Sayers and fined \$100 and cost in each and commi ted as above.

JOHN A. SMITH, Clerk. Great efforts were made by the Abolitionists to procure the release of the prisoners through the clemency of the President, Mr. Fillmore, but without success, until after General Scott was nominated. Then, when Mr. Fillmore had nothing more to expect from the Souththe Know-nothing party not having been origi-nated—you will find the following entry relative

to Drayton and Sayers, viz: 12th August, 1852. Discharged from jail by

JOHN A. SMITH, CI'k. It becomes of importance next to know who was instrumental in procuring the release of hese wholesale robbers and pirates; and it is o this I want to call the particular attention of my Whig friends, who are losing their negroes

y the same means. If you will turn to page 48 of a book published by Ticknor and fields, Boston, entitled "Recent Speeches and Addresses, by Charles Sumner. you will find the following:

"Argument Submitted to the President fourteenth May, 1852, on the application for the pardon of Drayton and Sayres, detained in prison at Washington for helping the escape of

The argument occupies fourteen pages of he book, and is introduced as follows:

"This case excited particular interest. Messrs. Drayton and Sayres had already been in prison more than four years, when Mr. Sumner applied to President Fillmore for their par-don. To this application, which was sustained by petitions from other quarters, the President interposed doubts of his right to exercise the pardoning power in their case, but expressed a desire for light on this point. On his invita-tion, Mr. Sumner laid before him the following paper. Shortly ofterwards the pardon was

The application was made on the 14th of May, previous to the Whig Convention: but the pardon was not granted until the 12th of August, which was after Mr. Fillmore had

been set aside and General Scott nominated. I wish my Whig friends to note one other fact in connexion with this case, viz: That there was a requisition in the hands of the proper officer, issued by Governor Smith, in 1848, for Drayton and Sayres; and that the criminals were hurried out of the District to evade the just demands of the outraged laws

of Virginia. Mr. Fillmore not only released the prisoners from the fines and costs due the United States, but also from that portion of the fines due to the owners, and for which they have a just and righteous claim upon the Governmen

Astonishing Effects of Guano. Although some people may be inclined to doubt the truth of the following yarn, we can bring forward any number of vouchers:

"An old salt of our acquaintance says that when he was in the guano trade he sailed as mate of an old brig which might have been a tender to Noah's ark. On a return trip with a load of guano, the batches were left open one night, and a tremendous shower wet the guano in the hold, and produced the most surprising ffects. The timbers of the vessel sproute and grew in all directions. Between was a complete bower. The forcastle became an almost impenetrable thicket, and the cabin a beautiful arbor. The rudder post being made of white oak, grew up into a "live oak" tree, which afforded a grateful shade to the man at the helm, though he was sometimes annoyed by the acorns rattling upon his tarpau-lin hat. The masts became very imposing with their evergreen foliage, and, strange to relate, the foretopmast which had been carried away in a gale, grew out again, and the alti-tude of all the masts was so much increased as to render the brig exceedingly crank. ed as to render the brig exceedingly crank. The vessel had boughs on her stern, and the figure head (speaking figuratively) was as full of boughs as a dancing master. They were obliged to prune the bowsprit and some of the spars twice a week. The quarter deck was covered with shrubbery, and the cock's caboose resembled a rustic summer house. Crab apples grew on the pump handle, and a cherry table in the cabin bore fruit. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance occasion the stimulating and fertilizing influences of the guano, was that the cock-roaches on board be-came so large that they could get up the an-chors and make sail on the brig. One of the owners of the craft facetiously remarked that she went out a full rigged brig, and came home half bark. There is nothing like guano to make things grow, and for strict truth and veracity, give us an old sailor when he lays himself out for a big yarn."—Boston Horald.

Good for the old Tar-when you tell one, tell a good 'un.

- The new Ministry of Spain is constitu ed as follows: "President and Minister of War, O'Donnel; Minister of Justice, Luziago; of Finance, Can-tero; of Marine, Bayarri; of Interior, Rios Rosas; of Public Works, Collado; of Foreign Affairs, Pastor Diaz."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS .- It is understood that the Senate, on Thursday, confirmed the nomination of J. W. Geary, esq., as Governor of Kansas.

ONE of our most fashionable bakers, on the morning, under the branches of linden, amounting to thousands upon thousands, the surface around being littualy covered with